



# Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

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Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 17-Aug-2016 | Report No: PIDISDSC19557



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country Kenya	Project ID P161067	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) in the Horn of Africa (P161067)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date Feb 01, 2017	Estimated Board Date Mar 30, 2017	Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
Lending Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) The National Treasury	Implementing Agency Executive Office of the President for the Northern Kenya Development Initiative	

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**Financing (in USD Million)**

Financing Source	Amount
International Development Association (IDA)	100.00
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Environmental Assessment Category  
B-Partial Assessment

Concept Review Decision

Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

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**B. Introduction and Context**

Country Context

**Kenya can be one of Africa’s success stories.** It holds great potential including from its growing and youthful population; dynamic private sector; a platform for change laid down by the new 2010 Constitution and peaceful past elections; and its pivotal role within East Africa as well as the region. Yet poverty and inequality remains high with 4 out of 10 Kenyans living in poverty and the richest 10 percent of the population receiving 40 percent of the nation’s income (Kenya CPS June 2014). Governance concerns persist; and growth, while solid, has been constrained by low



investment and low firm-level productivity and has yet to take off at the rapid, sustained rates needed to transform the lives of ordinary citizens.

**Despite impressive growth and a reported fall in poverty rate, Kenya faces significant developmental challenges.**

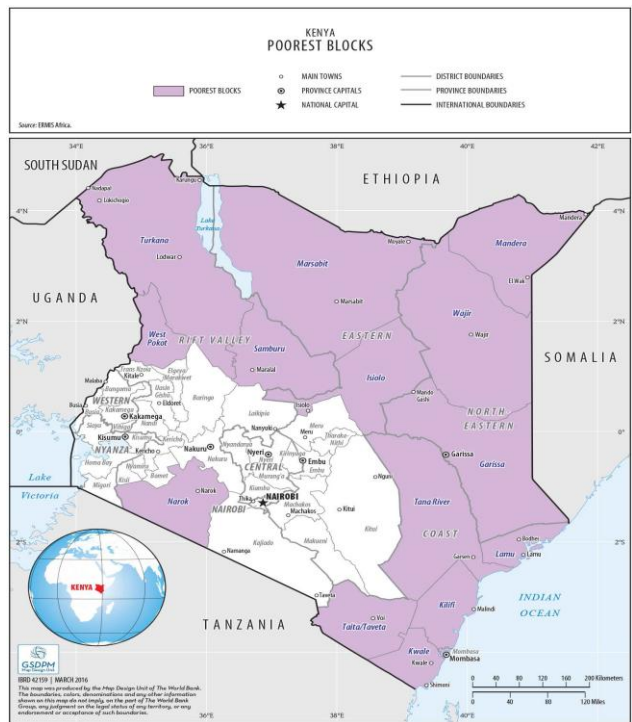
Inequality is high with significant differences in opportunities and outcomes between women and men, for those living in the remote and most underdeveloped regions in the north and north east, and ethnicity remains an important factor in societal development. There is a clear recognition that growth must be inclusive and that prosperity should be shared by all. And the cohesiveness of Kenyan society calls for renewed efforts to include the marginalized and disadvantaged. To curb poverty, growth must take place in sectors where the majority of the poor depend on their livelihoods. Investment must be redirected to services targeting the poor, including improving agricultural productivity in rural areas, expanding and targeting unified social protection programs that keep people from slipping into poverty, attracting private sector investment, and enhancing human capital through improved access to quality education and health services at the local level.

**Historically, the North and North East regions in Kenya have experienced significant deficits in service delivery, infrastructure, and economic opportunities.**

These are also areas that are disproportionately affected by environmental degradation, climate change impacts, and insecurity. The Commission on Revenue Allocation identifies 14 counties as marginalized—Turkana, Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, Samburu, West Pokot, Tana River, Narok, Kwale, Garissa, Kilifi, Taita Taveta, Isiolo, and Lamu—based on the county development index (CRA 2012) which uses indicators that measure the state of a county’s health and education systems, infrastructure, and poverty levels to identify marginalized areas for the allocation of equalization funds. Three of these counties –Garissa, Wajir, and Turkana, have also been hosting refugees for over two decades now with attendant and exacerbated impacts on the environment, infrastructure and service delivery for the hosting communities.

**As of end of May 2016, Kenya hosts the largest number of refugees in Africa, after Ethiopia with 600,442 refugees and asylum seekers from Somalia, South Sudan, Ethiopia and other countries in the region.**

Of these, 343,043 are in the Dadaab Complex, 192,218 in Kakuma and 65,181 in Nairobi. These figures include more than 413,209 Somali refugees in protracted displacement, 30,643 Ethiopians, 27,833 Congolese and about 103,237 South Sudanese refugees. Somali refugees are mainly located in Dadaab camp while South Sudanese are largely in Kakuma. The Dadaab Refugee Complex hosts a total of 343,043 refugees in five camps - Dagahaley, Ifo, Ifo 2, Hagadera and Kambioos; the first three located in Lagdera (Dadaab) sub-county and latter two in Fafi sub-county. It is estimated that about 43,000 of these refugees are Kenyans who ended up enrolling as refugees to access food benefits and basic services (UNHCR 2016). The Kakuma refugees are in four camps Kakuma I-IV with an upcoming Kalobeyei camp; all in Turkana West sub-county of Turkana County.



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### Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya

Data Source: Registration

May-16

UNHCR Kenya



#### Introduction

All figures are based on the UNHCR registration of refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya using UNHCR

Total Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers\*

600,442

Total Registered Refugees\*

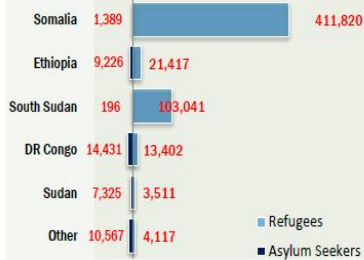
557,308

Total Registered Asylum Seekers\*

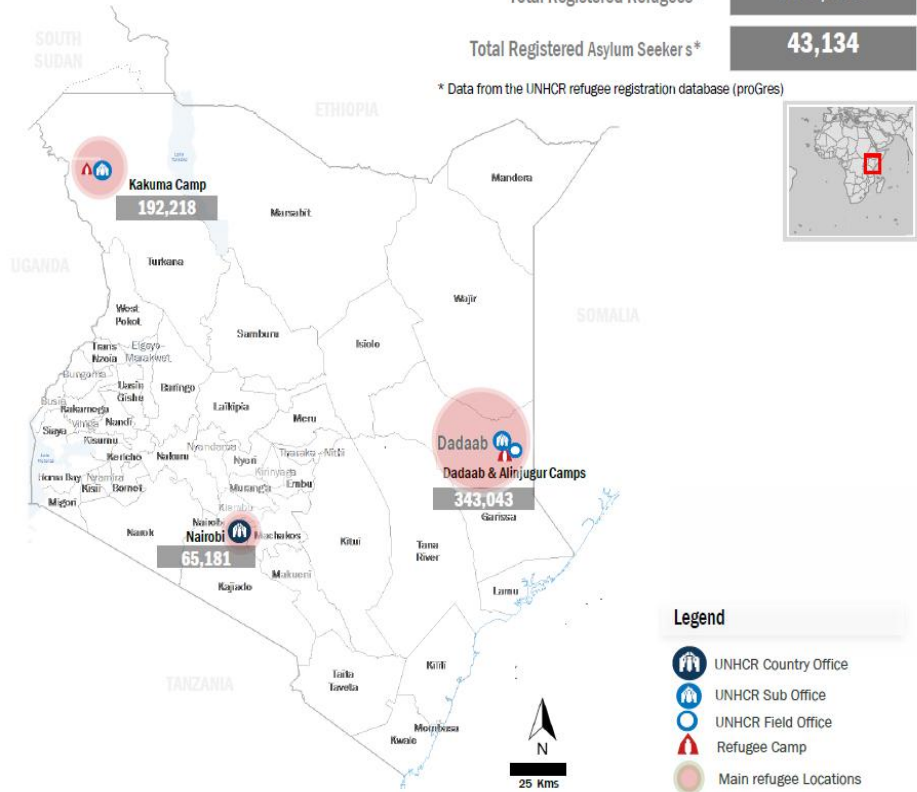
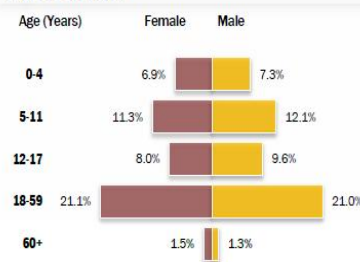
43,134

#### Refugees & Asylum Seekers by CoO

Based on Registration



#### Age & Gender



The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Sources: UNHCR

For more information, contact UNHCR B.O. Nairobi Data Management Unit: KENNAODM@unhcr.org

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In Kenya, the Department of Refugee Affairs, responsible for refugee management is part of the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government which is mainly responsible for internal security. Kenya's Refugee Act 2006 supports an encampment policy where, following status determination, refugees are obliged to reside in a camp with their movement outside the camps being heavily restricted. Article 16 of the act gives the minister responsible for refugee affairs the authority to designate areas in Kenya to be refugee camps. Domestic refugee laws of Kenya effectively limit the refugees' right to work by imposing the same restrictions and conditions applicable to aliens and do not have provisions dealing with the extending services to refugees.

With regards to the host population, the county governments are now responsible for delivering most basic services including early childhood education, health, agriculture extension, water and sanitation, as well as the environment services. The respective line ministries in the national level government continue to be responsible for the education and social protection services while the former Ministry for Northern Kenya is now a department under the Ministry of Devolution and Planning.



Sectoral and Institutional Context

Global forced displacement is arguably the defining humanitarian/development challenge of this generation<sup>1</sup>. The number of displaced people is growing. Wars, conflict, and persecution have forcibly displaced a cumulative total of 65.3 million people – 21.3 million refugees and asylum seekers and 44 million internally displaced persons by the end of May 2016 (UNHCR 2016). According to the World Bank Group’s November 2015 report, forced displacement remains largely concentrated in low and middle income countries, particularly in Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia.

Africa hosts over one third of the world’s displaced population, accounting for one quarter of the total number of refugees globally as well as the greatest number of internally displaced persons. The Horn of Africa (HOA), a region with an estimated 242 million inhabitants, includes eight countries: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda, which collectively host more than 9.5 million displaced persons, including more than 6.5 million internally displaced persons and approximately 3 million refugees. Displacement has been protracted in the HOA and in Kenya which recorded refugee arrivals prior to 1991. Migration within and outside the HOA is driven by natural events and human actions; with climate change and environmental degradation acting as threat multipliers, compounding displacement.

On October 23, 2014 the World Bank launched the Regional Initiative in Support of the Horn of Africa<sup>2</sup> (HOA) covering eight countries - Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda. The initiative was built on two interrelated pillars: (i) vulnerability and resilience; and (ii) economic opportunity and integration to address key drivers of instability and promote development in HOA. Displacement has emerged as one of the most complex and pressing regional challenges to reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development with peace and security in the HOA. Given the protracted nature of displacement in the HOA, displaced populations are a direct target group under Pillar One of the HOA initiative and it seeks to “enhance the productive capacities and coping mechanisms of displaced populations to allow them to contribute to the local economy in their areas of displacement, and promote durable social and economic reintegration for voluntary returnees”.

Complementary to the HOA Initiative, a regional study on “*Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration in the Horn of Africa*” was completed in June 2015. A Regional Operation on Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) in the Horn of Africa (P152822) supporting three refugee hosting countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda; and a regional grant to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) was approved on May 31, 2016. The proposed operation is being prepared as part of Phase II of DRDIP which was designed as a Series of Projects.

The Kenya DRDIP (KDRDIP) will be an integral part of the broader “*Northern and North Eastern Kenya Development Initiative*” specifically focusing on an area-based and progressive-solutions approach to addressing the impacts of protracted presence of refugees on the host communities around the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps in Garissa, Wajir and Turkana Counties in Kenya. The protracted presence of refugees has resulted in a complex relationship of interdependence between the refugees and host communities. While this has had significant negative impacts on

<sup>1</sup> A Response to Global Forced Displacement.” Staff Working Paper (November 2015), World Bank Group, Washington, D.C. World Bank 2015

<sup>2</sup> Page vii, para 20 -

[http://imagebank.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2014/10/23/000456286\\_20141023120806/Rendered/PDF/917830WP0Horn00Box385358B00PUBLIC0.pdf](http://imagebank.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2014/10/23/000456286_20141023120806/Rendered/PDF/917830WP0Horn00Box385358B00PUBLIC0.pdf)



environment and natural resources including water availability, and conflicts over grazing lands and water, there have been positive impacts on improved access to service and economic interactions including employment opportunities for the host communities.

The Government of Kenya (GOK) has taken a decision to close the Dadaab Refugee Camp complex in a phased manner as per operational modalities and support measures discussed by the Ministerial Tripartite Commission for the Voluntary Repatriation of Somali Refugees from Kenya to Somalia; which will be provided in Kenya and Somalia to ensure the safe, dignified, voluntary return and sustainable reintegration of Somali refugees from Kenya; in affirmation of the framework of the Tripartite Agreement. This sustainable reintegration will require a holistic and community-based approach that would improve absorption capacity and enhanced access to basic services and economic self-reliance for returnees, internally displaced persons and local communities in Somalia. The World Bank is putting forward a proposal for area-based multi-sectoral development investment in places of return to build community resilience to support the reintegration of returning refugees, while also addressing issues of vulnerability and internal displacement.

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For Kenya, the implementation of this decision will happen in a phased manner and the proposed activities include rehabilitating Kenyans currently registered as refugees, shifting of South Sudanese and Somali refugees awaiting resettlement to the Kakuma refugee camp, and voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees from Kenya to Somalia which is incumbent on creation of conducive conditions in Somalia. KDRDIP will therefore support the management of the impact of the key activities including: (i) rehabilitation of approximately 43,000 Kenyans currently registered as refugees; (ii) offsetting the short term losses in incomes and livelihoods derived by host communities from the refugee camp economic activities; (iii) exploring options for utilization of the infrastructure currently functional in the camps which could fall into disuse following closure; and (iv) increase in the population of the Kakuma refugee camp with attendant enhanced impacts on the host communities. The UNHCR is the agency responsible for moving refugees from Dadaab to Kakuma to the Kalobeyei camp in Turkana. The KDRDIP will seek to support UNHCR in developing Kalobeyei into an integrated settlement potentially through a Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF), to be explored during preparation. Interventions at Kakuma Camp in Turkana County offer an opportunity for addressing a potential integration of the economics of the local host communities and refugees mutually benefiting both; a proposition that is supported by Turkana County Government and with potential benefits at the community and individual levels for both host and refugees families as evidenced in the recently concluded WB-UNHCR study *Economics of refugees and their social dynamics in Kakuma, Kenya*.

KDRDIP will be prepared in a complex and challenging physical, contextual and institutional environment, which will therefore require a highly responsive and flexible approach, and learning by doing. More importantly it will require a careful mapping of existing projects and programs implemented by government and/or other agencies funded by GOK, World Bank and/or other development partners to ensure synergy, prevent duplication and optimum leveraging to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of investments.

#### Relationship to CPF

The proposed operation will directly contribute to the twin goals of the World Bank Group's global strategy: ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. The central rationale behind KDRDIP is that the World Bank Group cannot effectively achieve these twin goals without first engaging more intensively and



creatively to address the complex development challenges that are linked to conflict and the impact of forced displacement across the globe and particularly in the HOA and in Kenya.

The proposed project will seek to improve the social and economic well-being of households in the under-served areas of Kenya who are hosting refugees by increasing access to basic social services, expanding economic opportunities of targeted households and mitigating the development deficits further exacerbated by the presence of refugees. In addition, the proposed project will support community involvement in prioritizing investments and local governments in comprehensive planning and implementation thus ensuring community needs responsive investments with greater potential for ownership and sustainability.

The proposed project will also contribute to Kenya’s key priorities identified in the World Bank’s Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for FY 2014-18 of reducing poverty and inequality by helping achieve objectives of improved social service delivery for vulnerable groups, particularly women; greater citizen feedback on the quality of service delivery in key sectors; improved agriculture productivity; enhanced transparency in the use of public resources; greater involvement of the private sector; and reduced vulnerability to climate change, especially in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs).

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### **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for communities hosting refugees in the target areas of Kenya.

#### Key Results (From PCN)

The following key indicators will be used to track progress toward the project development objective:

- i. Beneficiaries with access to basic social and economic services and infrastructure (disaggregated by type of service and target group)<sup>3</sup>
- ii. Beneficiaries of economic development activities that report an increase in income (disaggregated by type of service, gender, and target group)
- iii. Direct beneficiaries of which female
- iv. Land area where sustainable environmental management practices have been adopted as a result of the project (hectare)

### **D. Concept Description**

Kenya had been hosting refugees since 1991 and this protracted presence of refugees has resulted in negative economic, social and environmental impacts though with positive economic impacts for the hosting communities.



Several studies<sup>4</sup> on the impacts of refugee presence on host communities in Dadaab reveal that populations around the Dadaab refugee complex has grown exponentially over the years with drought bringing people to the host community area and concentrating them in centers with available water, food relief, schools and other services. There are a number of important pull factors in the hosting area including availability of cheap food due to indirect subsidy via food delivery to the refugee operation and imports via Somalia, potential to receive a ration card by registering as a refugee, greater availability of services in the area compared with other similar places, and the existence of a greater number of employment opportunities. The vast majority of people in the host communities report improved access to education, health and transport facilities and to water for people and livestock since the establishment of the camps. The total economic benefits of the camps and related operations for the host community, using 2010 as the reference year, was estimated at USD 14 million annually in 2012 from livestock and milk sales, savings from lower food prices owing to food rations of refugees received or bought by locals, and other employment and trade opportunities created due to funds flowing to the refugees. There are also programs supporting food security, conflict reduction, environment, education, health, water, sanitation, and business development for the locals. The major negative impacts have been on the environment due to the combined demand for firewood, building materials and grazing competition in vicinity of the camps from the refugees and host community. The rate of water discharge from the Merti aquifer, which is the source of Garissa and Wajir counties including the refugee camps, exceeds the likely rate of recharge and the presence of the camps is an important contributing factor.

A recently concluded WB-UNHCR study on *The Economics of refugees and their social dynamics in Kakuma, Kenya* reveals that the refugee presence in Kakuma has had a nuanced economic and social impact on host communities – not just in the immediate vicinity, but also in the Turkana County. The impact is generally positive in the aggregate. The refugee presence boosts overall economic activity and is also associated with better nutritional outcomes; however, such impacts are concentrated both spatially and temporally with certain characteristics of the economy, aggravating or mitigating them. Activities in non-tradable sectors benefit, but those in the tradable sectors don't. There is also significant heterogeneity in the impact of the refugee presence on host community incomes and consumption. Households with access to small businesses and farm incomes appear to be better-buffered from short term shocks, while wage-earner and animal-selling households suffer more from them. While difficult to assert causality, the presence of refugees seems to be associated with greater physical well-being but not necessarily mental well-being for the hosts. Other studies however reveal a negative impact on the ecological integrity of the area with a massive reduction in low tree crown cover near the camps due to high charcoal burning and construction; and shrub cover due to its use as fencing and building materials. The resultant bare soils were subjected to wind and water erosion.

These assessments reveal that the communities hosting refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps are in relatively underdeveloped and underserved areas compared with the rest of Kenya. They have a precarious socioeconomic situation, plagued by food insecurity, limited access to basic social services and economic infrastructure; poor livelihood opportunities; a degraded natural resource base; and a significant dependence on the refugee camps for social services and economic opportunities. Women and girls in the two areas are at risk of gender based violence. Enhancing the productive capacities and coping mechanisms of the host populations around the Dadaab refugee camp is critical immediate step to offset the impacts of the imminent closure of the Dadaab refugee

<sup>4</sup> ACF International (2012). Dadaab and Fafi Districts Host Community Assessment, Garissa County, North Eastern Province, Kenya. August 2012





camp complex in a phased manner. In addition there is need for rehabilitating the 43,000 Kenyan who are currently register as refugees in Dadaab. Mitigating the additional impacts of refugee increase on Kakuma/Kalobeyei host communities which will receive 50,000 non-Somali refugees from Dadaab, is also a priority. This approach is closely aligned with the World Bank's *Strategy for Addressing Forced Displacement* that recommends a developmental approach to support host communities better manage the shocks and impacts of the refugee presence.

The proposed project seeks to accomplish a fundamental shift in the way forced displacement is addressed in Kenya; first as a developmental challenge in addition to a humanitarian and security challenge; second a government-led and implemented development response complementary to traditional humanitarian agencies; and third as a long-term response to address systemic and structural constraints impeding development in marginalized refugee hosting areas further exacerbated by refugee presence.

The proposed project will contribute to social, economic, and infrastructural connectivity of the underserved communities hosting refugees in Garissa, Wajir and Turkana counties to the Kenyan development processes by supporting the sensitization of local authorities, the capacity enhancement of local governments, and the active engagement of affected communities and grassroots institutions in the local planning, decision-making process, and oversight of public services and in the implementation and operation and maintenance of infrastructure. In addition, the project will also support the effective rehabilitation of Kenyans currently registered as refugees in Dadaab either into their communities of origin or in situ by incorporating useful lessons learned and experience from World Bank's work on Involuntary Resettlement and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration operations. This group of beneficiaries will require transitional support as they build their resilience following withdrawal of UNHCR support, though their current situation is likely to be better off than most locals. In depth stakeholder consultations and ensuring overall social cohesion will guide the designing of modalities for rehabilitating this category of beneficiaries will be explored during preparation to ensure that their specific needs are addressed in the proposed design of the Project or a dedicated component would be created.

The four major components described in detail below will be implemented: (i) in a modular fashion focusing on mobilization, capacity building for communities and local governments; and (ii) through a process of scoping to identify specific opportunities and challenges, prioritization and engaging required technical assistance based on specific area characteristics.

### **Component 1: Social and Economic Investments (approx. US\$45 million)**

The component proposes to provide investment funds that together with community contributions both in cash and kind, as feasible; will help expand and improve service delivery, and infrastructure for local development including the construction/expansion/improvement of schools, health centers, water supply, and all-weather roads. The scope will also include sustaining the infrastructure created for the camps. As appropriate, this component will also include social protection interventions including response and/or prevention initiatives addressing varying forms of gender-based violence (GBV). Investments will be identified, prioritized, implemented and monitored by beneficiary communities. The investments will be determined following a process of information dissemination and sensitization, and community mobilization, creation and/or strengthening of inclusive community based organizations followed by mapping of social and economic infrastructure and resources to identify potential gaps and underserved populations. The process will bring together community representatives both from host and displaced populations, in particular marginalized and vulnerable communities and women, youth and female-headed households; representatives of community/traditional organizations, the local governments and the humanitarian and developmental agencies



operational in the area. The creation of an Area-based development plan along with priority social and economic infrastructure, to be supported under the project will be an important output of the community engagement process. This plan would also be integrated into the planning and budget development processes of all agencies involved, especially the county governments. Specific role for communities in implementation, monitoring and oversight will be designed to ensure community ownership, transparency of processes and accountability of the implementing actors.

**Component 2: Sustainable Environmental Management (approx. US\$20 million)**

The large number of refugees has resulted in environmental degradation and loss of vegetation cover. The unmet energy needs of the displaced and the host communities has resulted in the harvesting of fuel wood and construction wood, denuding the areas which is also a cause of tension between the displaced and host communities. Denudation and deforestation have resulted in erosion from wind and water, and that the precondition to restoration will be measures countering erosion processes. The component seeks to support and enhance sustainable environmental and ecosystem services, including integrated natural resources management and small-, micro- and household-scale irrigation schemes. Alternative energy sources will aim to reduce unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, including risk mitigation and other challenges faced by crisis-affected host communities. Remediation would consist of constructing or rehabilitating physical structures for water catchment management such as check-dams, and water harvesting structures; and biological measures like afforestation. Where appropriate, these activities will be implemented in a labor-intensive public works mode, and specific efforts will be made to integrate women and marginalized communities—not only into the labor opportunities but also as beneficiaries of the activities.

**Component 3: Livelihoods Program (approx. US\$27.5 million)**

The component proposes to support the development and expansion of traditional and non-traditional livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable households to build productive assets and incomes. A thorough mapping of existing productive livelihoods including agricultural, agro-pastoral and pastoral, will be undertaken based on consultations with target households accompanied by a technical and market analyses to understand the potential for each of the major livelihoods, the opportunities along the value chain and required inputs in terms of the information, finance, technology, tools, and technical assistance. The process to be followed includes community mobilization, formation of producer/livelihood collectives to achieve efficiencies of scale for accessing both input and outputs markets, and forging private sector linkages working closely with the IFC. A further mapping of potential livelihoods will also be undertaken focused on resource and market availability which will essentially support skill-enhancement training, employment and/or entrepreneurship development, especially for youth. For the major livelihoods, technical assistance will be made available to communities either through training of implementing agency staff, county and sub-county staff, and/or private sector partnerships. Given the large youth population among the beneficiaries, skills enhancement for jobs and employment will also be explored based on market needs and skills gap assessment with a particular focus on women and youth. Livelihoods programs targeting women, female-headed and marginalized community households as an integrated component of GBV interventions will serve both as a means of prevention (i.e. reducing women’s vulnerability and potential exposure to violence or high risk environments) and as a means of longer-term support for those affected by violence.

**Component 4: Project Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation (approx. US\$7.5 million)**

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The project will finance the planning, implementation, and technical oversight of program activities; and effective social and environmental safeguards management, financial management, and procurement. The arrangements for project coordination will be determined during preparation though relevant government agencies at the national, sub-national and local levels will be involved in the implementation process with necessary capacity building support. The following activities will be included: Strategic Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements – Management Information System (MIS), independent process monitoring, and outcome/impact evaluations at midterm and end of project; and measures for enhanced transparency and accountability; and development learning to around policy and practice of forced displacement. In addition, the first phase of the DRDIP established a Regional Secretariat on Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration within IGAD with the objective to: (i) spearhead the advancement of the development approach to displacement in the HOA; (ii) facilitate knowledge creation in partnership with relevant think tanks and/or universities in the HOA; emerging from the implementation of the DRDIP with respect to development solutions to forced displacement; (iii) ensure annual learning and sharing workshops for all the HOA countries; and (iv) contribute to a better understanding of the nexus between socioeconomic development, forced displacement, and mixed migration in the HOA by commissioning studies and/or focused research. Through this second phase, Kenya will become fully involved in the Regional Secretariat as well as a member of the regional steering committee.

KDRDIP will be financed through investment project financing (IPF) and the total cost of the project is US\$ 100 million. Financing of country level activities comes from US\$ 50 million each from Regional IDA and national IDA allocation. The proposed project is eligible for the use of Regional IDA funds owing to: (a) the SOP involves four eligible countries under the HOA Initiative – Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda; (b) the project addresses regional spillover effects; (c) there is strong country ownership which underpins the project design; and (d) the project will enhance the harmonization of policies and practice relates to forced displacement across the Horn.

## **SAFEGUARDS**

### **A. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

The project will be implemented in the Turkana, Wajir and Garissa counties of Kenya. However the specific sites for project implementation will be determined during preparation.

### **B. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies**

Once the implementing agency is finalized by GOK, an assessment will be undertaken to determine the institutional capacity for safeguards management and measures for strengthening systems and capacities will be undertaken during preparation.

### **C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

Edward Felix Dwumfour, Lilian Wambui Kahindo

### **D. Policies that might apply**



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Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The following project-related activities are likely to result in environmental and social risks: (i) expansion and improvement of service delivery, including small infrastructure; (ii) construction or rehabilitation of physical structures for water catchment management, such as check-dams and water harvesting structures, among others (iii) landscape restorative activities such as restoration/afforestation, eradication of noxious plant species; (iv) land-based livelihood activities, which could have limited adverse environmental and social impacts . Because the specific sites for implementing these activities are not yet known an Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared and disclosed before appraisal.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	TBD	Specific project sites are currently not known. However, during preparation a determination will be made if these will likely encompass some natural habitats. If necessary, provisions in the ESMF will be made to ensure that the appropriate preventive or mitigation measures are formulated and executed.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	TBD	Activities under Component 2 are likely to have a positive impact on forests with the implementation of physical and biological measures for soil and water conservation and afforestation. The ESMF will provide detailed procedures to screen program activities/subprojects for potential adverse environmental and social impacts, and to take measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts on forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The project will support activities under Component 2 and 3 that are likely to be agriculture-based and that may increase the application of agrochemicals (insecticides, herbicides, and fertilizers, among others). Therefore, the ESMF will include guidelines for integrated pest management to address related environmental and social impacts of the project.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	TBD	The project sites and their potential cultural and historical significance are not yet known. However, during preparation a determination will be made if these will likely encompass some physical cultural resources which are protected by law or are of importance to communities. If necessary, "chance



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			find" provisions will be incorporated in the ESMF to ensure that the appropriate preventive or mitigation measures are formulated and executed.
			The project will be implemented in Turkana, Wajir and Garissa which are marginalized counties. The project will be implemented in counties with presences of vulnerable and marginalized communities. A social assessment will be undertaken and a social management plan/Indigenous Peoples Development Framework prepared that would include provision of free prior and informed consultations and a grievance-redress mechanism. The identified mitigating measures would then be incorporated into the project design.
	Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	
	Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project will involve the construction of small-scale infrastructure that might affect land holdings on community land. While these interventions are yet to be identified, the project will prepare, consult upon and disclose a resettlement policy framework (RPF) prior to appraisal to address any issues which might arise from economic displacement and/or restriction of access to communal natural resources.
	Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	Component 2 may support small dam construction (less than 4.5 meters) as part of small- and micro-scale irrigation schemes. The project will use the FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' "Manual on Small Earth Dams, A Guide to Siting, Design and Construction" (FAO 2010).
	Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	The project will finance small-scale irrigation investments that would be through groundwater abstraction of aquifers such as Merty aquifer which serves Wajir, Garissa and Issiolo and parts of Marsabit counties. Merty aquifer straddles between these counties and Somalia. This policy is triggered under the assumption that water from the Merty aquifer may be abstracted for irrigation purposes. In view of this, Kenya will officially notify Somalia about the project, in accordance with Bank policy requirements.
	Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

**E. Safeguard Preparation Plan**

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS



Jan 16, 2017

Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

TBD

**CONTACT POINT**

**World Bank**

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Senior Social Development Specialist

**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

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**APPROVAL**

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Task Team Leader(s):	Varalakshmi Vemuru, Gandham N.V. Ramana
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**Approved By**

Safeguards Advisor:	Nathalie S. Munzberg	17-Aug-2016
Practice Manager/Manager:	Knut Opsal	18-Aug-2016
Country Director:	Diarietou Gaye	29-Aug-2016

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